Erie Observer.

ERIE, PA., FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Special Notices.

☞ We desire to obtain a correspondent in every township in the county. Political essays we can obtain in abundance; what we want is the local news from all parts of the county. Any person writing to us can depend on having his name kept strictly confidential; and if he has fears that the communication is not in proper shape for publication, we will put it in appropriate trim

☞ The hour at which the *Observer* is put to press, each week, is 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoons. Advertisements will be received up to 9 o'clock of the day of publication.

☞ City subscribers, served by carrier, will be charged fifty cents per year extra. Persons who fail to receive their papers regularly will confer a favor by notifying us of the same. We prefer to have all subscribers who can conveniently, procure their papers at the office of publication.

☞ All Advertisements, Job Work and Subscriptions from persons whose responsibility is not known to the publishers, *must be paid in advance.*

Fluctuations in the Gold Market.

The *Journal of Commerce* has prepared, with much care, a table of all the changes that have occurred in gold as compared with currency, since the difference was first manifested in the beginning of 1862. The banks suspended on the last of December, 1861. During the year 1862 the highest quoted premium on gold was 37, and this was in October of that year. In 1863, the highest quotation being in February, the quotation reaching 172, the par being represented by 100. In 1864 the heaviest advance began in June, the gold act taking effect June 21. The advance was quite rapid, and gold reached the highest point July 11, when it was quoted at 287. The table shows at a glance the highest and lowest quotation each month for the last three years:

Date	Low 1862.	High. 1862.	Low. 1863.	High 1863.	Low 1864.	High. 1864.
January,	par to	105	134	160	151	160
February,	102	104	153	172	157	160
March,	101	102	139	171	159	169
April,	101	102	141	157	166	187
May	102	104	143	155	168	190
June,	103	109	140	148	189	251
July,	109	120	123	145	222	285
August,	112	116	122	129	231	262
September,	116	124	127	143	195	255
October,	122	137	140	156	189	229
November,	129	133	143	154	209	260
December,	130	134	147	152	211	244

Gen. Sherman on the War and its Duration.

A correspondent of one of the New York newspapers, a personal friend of General Sherman's, has been on a visit to that officer at Savannah. He gives a lengthy report of a conversation held with the general, which, if correct, proves him to have the most common sense views of any officer now in the field. How differently such language as the following sounds from Grant's "robbing the cradle and the grave" epistles!

"General," I said, "your popularity in the Northern States is so great that you can, I think, take such steps as you choose without fear of seeing them thwarted by the administration."

"Perhaps so," said he, "but mark this: I am here for a few days only; when I leave the city, the cotton sharks will pounce upon it and devour everything.—As to the popularity you speak of, I know very well of what stuff it is made. I am popular as long as I am successful. Not only the American press, but the London papers praise me now as the great general of the age. Why? because I have crossed a great extent of country, and by a long and perilous march have caused an important city to fall into our hands. And this is very well; but suppose in the campaign I am about to undertake I meet the combined forces of Lee, Beauregard and Hardee, and fail—what would be my fate then? Why, every laurel I have won, everything I have done, would be forgotten.—There is not a tree high enough to hang me upon. I should be dragged down from the pillar of fame to rot in obscurity in some remote corner of the West; and the great general would be a failure—an impostor."

"But, General, with all our recent successes, and with the plans in view, don't you think the war is nearly at an end?"

"At an end! the war at an end! Well, sir, if you wish my opinion on that subject, I will state that so far from being at an end, the war is only about to begin.—The policy of giving up their sea and river coast cities, although taking away some of the prestige of the Confederacy, is making it materially stronger than if they retained them in their possession; while the opening of the same cities to trade by the Federal Government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners, at a cheaper price, and with less risk and inconvenience to themselves"

Such is, in brief, the summary of the conversation I had with Gen. Sherman on the occasion of my trip to Savannah, and I have given, if not in the exact language, at least the ideas expressed in my conversation with him. F.

Gen. McClellan.

General McClellan sailed for Europe on Tuesday of last week, in the steamship China, with his wife and child. The general himself leaves the country at this time, says the *World*, "with some reluctance; but the health of Mrs. McClellan is such that her medical advisors counsel a brief residence abroad as necessary to its restoration. They will remain in England but a few days, in France hardly longer, and will proceed at once to Rome, remaining there several weeks, and thence to Dresden, or perhaps the south of France, for the summer months, returning probably in the fall or early winter.

"There will be no American abroad, not even in diplomatic circles, better able than General McClellan to represent our cause aright, since he will speak not only for that one-half of the loyal North who cast their votes for his election to the chief magistracy, but for all those who love the Union and are determined that it shall be restored. And Americans can have no better representative abroad than one who has done so much to assert the nation's power and to vindicate its authority; and who, in any foreign country, is incapable of remembering anything of that which has been unworthy the American people and its government during the past four years, or aught except that he is a true and faithful citizen of the United States of America.

"The vessel which carries Gen. McClellan will be freighted with the best wishes of a host of friends from Maine to California, such as hardly ever before sent their benedictions to any traveler."

THE rebel Congress on Saturday passed resolutions appointing a joint committee to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, assuring them of "the unalterable determination of Congress to continue with all its energy the struggle for independence in which we are engaged, and assuring them of the final triumph which in its solemn judgment must crown our efforts if we stand firm and united together, and wield our resources with strength and wisdom."

Blair's Peace Mission.

Hon. F. P. Blair returned to Washington on Monday from his second peace mission to Richmond. He failed to bring with him the expected commissioners from Jefferson Davis to treat for peace, and if the statements of the telegraph and the Washington correspondents are correct, his efforts to heal the difficulties between the two sections has been a total failure. A writer in the *World*, who professes to have learned some of Mr. Blair's secrets, but who is probably not a bit better posted than the most of us, says: "Jeff. Davis stated to Mr. Blair that he was perfectly willing, as he had always been, to appoint commissioners representing the Confederate States, to negotiate peace between the two countries. He, however, positively declined to allow them to come except as accredited agents. And if they were received as Confederate commissioners, it was intimated that, pending the negotiations, an armistice must be declared." We doubt not that this statement is correct, so far as the assertion goes that Davis will treat on no other terms than Southern independence, but the armistice part of the story is probably simple guess work. The same correspondent also writes that Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, a gentleman of such strong peace proclivities that he refused to support Gen. McClellan because he had been concerned in the war, and who has also been seeking notoriety as a peace maker at Richmond, returned to Washington with Mr. Blair. It is added that "he states to Democratic Congressmen that Jeff. Davis and the leaders in Richmond are not willing to negotiate peace save on the terms of the independence of the Confederacy."

The people may as well conclude now as ever that no peace can be obtained without many more months of desperate fighting, and the exhaustion and defeat of one of the belligerent parties We are firm in our belief, hitherto expressed, that so long as Mr. Lincoln remains at the head of the Northern Government, and Jefferson Davis at the head of the Southern, no peace propositions will emanate from either which the other will accept.

Expenditures of the Government.

The following table, prepared by a cotemporary, is interesting for future reference. It shows the expenses of the Federal Government from the days of Washington to Buchanan, a period of sixty-eight years:

Washington's first term	$3,797,405
Washington's second term	12,033,205
Adams' one term	21,838,351
Jefferson's first term	17,174,435
Jefferson's second term	23,927,244
Madison's first term, including war	86,147,856
Madison's second term, " "	108,537,086
Monroe's first term	58,698,087
Monroe's second term	45,665,421
Adam's one term	49,313,213
Jackson's first term	56,249,879
Jackson's second term	87,130,428
Van Buren's one term	112,188,691
Tyler's one term	81,216,623
Polk's one term	146,924,402
Fillmore's one term	194,647,610
Pierce's one term	211,099,307
Total	$1,266,439,330

The expenses of Mr. Buchanan we cannot state, but they were almost $260,000,000 in all, making the total expenses of the Government from its organization to the period when Lincoln took hold of it, $1,520,000,000. These expenses embrace the carrying on of two wars, one with England and one with Mexico. They embrace a great series of expensive Indian wars. They include all that we paid for the immense *territories of Louisiana*, California, Florida and New Mexico. Yet all these wars, and all this acquisition of territory, did not cost as much as the first year and a half of Abraham Lincoln's administration.

LIEUT. GOV. JACOBS, of Kentucky, who was banished to the South by a Federal general, received *permission* (think of that in a "free" country!) to return North with Mr. Blair, on his first visit to Richmond. In a card to the New York *World*, Gov. Jacobs re-iterates his Union sentiments, expresses just contempt for the authors of the outrage against his person and reputation, and closes with the following statements of the feeling among the Southerners:

"These people are fearfully in earnest; they are not suffering for the necessaries of life; they believe that they have nothing to hope from the present policy of Mr. Lincoln, and that to fight is gain.—Unless the present policy is materially changed, I predict a long, bloody, and fearful war, to which the past is but child's play. With statesmanship and patriotism, under God's blessing, we may yet restore that which is dear to every patriot's heart, the unity and happiness of the American people.

"Very respectfully,
RICHARD T. JACOB.

THE DEAD OF 1864.—The last year witnessed the departure of many eminent men in all the walks of life. Literature lost Thackeray, Hawthorne, Lander, Morris, Schoolcraft, Park Benjamin, Catharine Sinclair and Mrs. Kirkland. The church lost Archbishop Whately, Archbishop Hughes, Thomas Starr King, the two Winslows, and Dr. Potts. Our army mourn the loss of Generals Sedgwick McPherson, Wadsworth, Stevenson, Birney, Rice, Totten, and Ransom. The rebels also lost a number of general officers. *The navy lost Admiral Storer, Commodore* W. D. Porter and Capt. Craven. Among politicians and statesmen we have been called upon to record the death of Joshua R. Giddings, Owen Lovejoy, C. B. Smith, Josiah Quincy, A. H. Reeder, N. P. Tallmadge, Governor Fairbanks, Judge Taney, W. L. Dayton and George M. Dallas.

GEN. BUTLER, it will be recollected, was engaged in giving testimony before the War Committee to the effect that Fort Fisher could not be captured, at the very instant the news reached Washington of the fall of the fort. His appearance on that occasion is thus described by the *National Intelligencer*: "For a few moments the silence of the grave prevailed in the chamber, and all the members present seemed to be wrapped in contemplation of the irresistibly comical position into which the principal figure in the group was thus suddenly thrown, Gen. Butler did not suffer his abstractedness to last long; but recovering his equanimity before anybody had time to make a single remark, he benignantly took a survey of those around him, and with the simple utterance "I am glad of it," majestically walked out of the room."

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Philadelphia Age's Summary.

We have received some interesting particulars of the late advance of the Confederate iron-clads upon City Point. The Federal fleet in the James river has been very much weakened, many of the vessels being sent to reinforce Porter's fleet at Wilmington. The Confederates, taking advantage of this, on Tuesday morning sent three iron-clad vessels, four wooden ones and some torpedo boats from their anchorage near Fort Darling, on a voyage down the James. The vessels started at midnight, and came down past Cox's landing and around the bend above the Dutch Bend canal. They passed the north end of the canal and sailed by Fort Brady and the Crow's Nest batteries without the Federal garrisons of either work knowing anything of it. They passed around Trent's Reach, and at daylight anchored below the Howlett House battery, under the protection of its guns. Their crews began removing the obstructions placed there by Grant's order last summer. As soon as there was light enough, the presence of the vessel was revealed, and shelling began from the Federal batteries on both sides of the James. The guns around Dutch Gap, on the north side, could not carry far enough, but the guns at the north end of the Bermuda Hundred works poured a raking fire through the Confederate fleet. There was the utmost consternation at City Point, and through all the Federal lines. General Grant telegraphs to Washington for aid, and with but half an hour's notice Admiral Farragut, who happened to be in town, was sent down to take command of the Federal fleet.

One of the wooden vessels got fast in the obstructions, however, and this turned the tide of affairs. Her crew abandoned her and blew her up. They went on board the other vessels. The remainder of the fleet then gave up any further attempt to get down the river, and sailed back towards Richmond. As they passed Fort Brady and the neighboring batteries they were vigorously shelled, but the shells rolled off the sides of the vessels without doing the slightest damage. The result of this attack has been to open a channel through the Federal obstructions, so that, hereafter, the Confederate vessels can pass through them without difficulty. As these obstructions are immediately under the Howlett House batteries, it is out of the power of the Federal troops to close the channel at that point. The vessel that was destroyed was the Drewry, a small wooden gunboat carrying two guns.

There is scarcely any intelligence from Wilmington.

There is a general concentration of troops for an attack upon the rear of Mobile. We have already reported a reinforcement sent to General Granger in the Pascagoula river, from Forts Morgan and Gaines. An expedition of twenty thousand men, to co-operate with him is organised at New Orleans. The troops were drawn from Memphis and Nashville.

We yesterday had information that the Confederate privateer Shenandoah had captured several Federal merchantmen, off the Brasilian coasts.

At Wilmington, Admiral Porter's gunboats are still anchored in Cape Fear river below Fort Fisher. The torpedoes are too thick for any progress, and the guns of the Quarrantine Fort, almost opposite Fort Fisher, command the channel. Four miles above Fort Fisher the Confederates are intrenched at Battery Gatlin and are busily engaged sowing the river with torpedoes. On January 18th, a reconnoissance was sent out from Fort Fisher under Gen. Paine. It found the Confederate picket line but two miles from the fort, and retired without beginning any engagement. There are no indications yet of the advance, either of the army or the fleet, to the attack of Wilmington, though there are all sorts of rumors to that effect.

The Confederate General Early has been removed from command in the Shenandoah Valley. He is succeeded by General Gordon. Sheridan's army is quiet at Winchester. On January 20th he sent out a reconnoisance, two hundred strong, which marched down the valley to Woodstock. Here they surprised a small Confederate camp, capturing about fifty prisoners. They turned back towards Winchester, but had not gone far when the Confederates attacked them, released all the prisoners, seized the camp equipage and baggage, and killed, wounded and captured about twenty Federal soldiers. The remnant of the party was coming into Winchester in small parties on Tuesday last.

From Wilmington we have a confirmation of the blowing up by the Confederates of Fort Caswell. This fort was situated upon the western side of Cape Fear river, about ten miles south of Fort Fisher. It commanded the southern entrance to the river, and was a larger work than Fort Fisher, mounting nearly ninety guns. It was south of New Inlet. On Monday last three Federal gunboats crossed over the bar at New Inlet and entered Cape Fear river. They had gone a short distance up by Wednesday last, but the torpedoes and obstructions were so thick that they had halted below Fort Fisher. Above the fort the Confederates are hard at work obstructing the channel. They have a strongly intrenched position across the narrow neck of land, about six miles above Fort Fisher, and are obstructing the river near this line. The loss by magazine explosion was about three hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded.

An Augusta newspaper states that there were one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton in Savannah when Sherman captured it. Of this about one hundred and twenty thousand belonged to foreign merchants.

A Federal expedition from Columbus, Kentucky, has defeated the guerrillas in that neighborhood, inflicting a loss of eight men.

On December 28th one of Hood's army corps was at Iuka, Mississippi, fourteen miles from Corinth. There is but little doubt that General Johnston, who has superseded Hood, has by this time concentrated all the force at Corinth. The Confederates, when last heard from, were in daily expectation of having the various supply railroads leading from the south to Corinth in running order.

An official report states that sixty-two officers and men went down with the Patapsco when she was destroyed by a torpedo off Charleston. Forty-three were saved.

General Thomas' headquarters are at Eastport, a town on the Tennessee river, near the point where the three States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee come together. He draws his supplies by way of the Tennessee river, from the Ohio, just above Cairo.

On January 14th, the Confederates made a raid upon the Federal picket line just outside of Newbern, North Carolina, but soon left. There are no reports of losses.

James A. Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War, has resigned. No successor has yet been appointed.

Republican Papers on Fry.

The New York *Times* (Rep.) speaking of the change in the quota of that city, says: "How the sharp figurer makes this all out, we don't know; but we do know the people are greatly disgusted and discouraged at these vacillating reckonings."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, another administration journal, is still more earnest and emphatic. Says the *Advertiser*: "One thing, however, is tolerably certain, and that is that the country is getting intensely disgusted with the peculiar mathematical talent exhibited by Mr. Fry, and the people would be much obliged to Mr. Lincoln if he would permit that gentleman to retire to the shades of private life. * * * * It would seem that those in authority are bent upon making this whole business of drafting and raising men for our armies as odious, expensive and terrifying as possible to the people. Odious and expensive it certainly has been, but it is no longer terrifying. The tomfoolery of the War Department has been repeated so often that it has become simply laughable or disgusting—laughable to the enemies of the Administration, disgusting to its friends."

This is the tone of almost the entire press, Democratic and Republican; and the newspapers are no more unanimous in denouncing Gen. Fry than the people. Will President Lincoln, for once, regard the "voice of the nation," and remove Fry from the position which by common consent he is pronounced unfit to fill?

THE CLEARFIELD DIFFICULTIES.—For a number of months past the Republican papers have abounded with stories of armed resistance to the Federal authorities in Clearfield, and the occasion has been taken to cast odious imputations on Gov. Bigler, Senator Wallace, and other Democrats residing there, in connection with the same. The *Republican*, the Democratic organ of that county, gives the following explanation of these stories, which will be read with interest by our citizens:

> We answer, no other county is cursed with such a cowardly set of Abolition leaders. So wanting in principle, and in every manly instinct, are some of them, that they have broken down their own party, increasing the Democratic majority from less than 200 in 1860 to over 1300 in 1864. Of course such a defeat must be accounted *for*, and hence the shameless falsehoods about organizations to resist the draft; about the purchase of arms and ammunition; about the erection of breastworks, fortifications, &c.
>
> It is true there are deserters and non-reporting conscripts in this county. But is there a solitary county in the State of which the same may not be truthfully said? In several counties one supplementary draft has followed another until the "last man" has been drawn from the wheel, and their quota under the last call for 500,000 men is yet unfilled. *Why was no military force sent to such counties to hunt up conscripts?* There has been but one draft in this county under the last call; yet many districts have filled their quota: some nearly so; and all of them partially so.
>
> These facts will clearly show that the Democracy is in no way responsible for the present unhappy condition of affairs in this county; but, on the contrary, that the fault is entirely attributable to the scandalous misrepresentations of the weak bad men who assume to control the Abolition party here.
>
> They have accomplished the ruin of several of our best citizens; and their machinations may reach many more. But their aim was to accomplish the destruction of certain distinguished leaders of the Democratic party here. So far they have failed; and they will continue to fail. These gentlemen have a record that no calumny, and no amount of perjury, can tarnish.

THE DRAFT.—The following are the recognised causes for exemption under the rules regulating the coming draft:

1. Over 45 years of age.
2. Under 20 years of age.
3. Being an alien, and never having voted.
4. Having furnished a substitute in anticipation of the draft.
5. Having been drafted and furnished a substitute.
6. Having been drafted and furnished commutation.
7. Having been drafted and received a certificate of permanent physical disability.
8. Being permanently physically disqualified.
9. Having served two years in the army or navy during the present war, and being honorably discharged.

In this connection the *Patriot and Union* makes the following sensible and timely suggestions:

> It has been given out by enrollment boards that only such persons as are 'manifestly unfit' for military service need apply for exemption previous to the draft, which is explained to mean only such as have lost a limb, or where unfitness is apparent at a glance. No medical or scrutinising examinations are to be held previous to the draft to determine minor cases of physical, mental or moral disqualification. The consequence of this regulation will be to retain upon the enrollment lists of every district the names of a considerable number of persons who must ultimately be exempted—thereby swelling the deficit in the general result of the draft. Quotas assigned upon the basis of such exempts in embryo must necessarily be larger than they should be. If, previous to the draft, thorough examinations, medical and otherwise, were made of all who should present themselves for that purpose, the lists would become so well purged of exempts that every name subsequently drawn would most likely represent an able-bodied man fit for service. The boards of enrollment would thereby be relieved of the labor, vexation and hurry that occur after a draft; the people would be saved of unnecessary vexation, trouble and delay; and the Government would sooner realise the fruits of its work (sad work it is too). This would probably entirely obviate the necessity for supplementary drafts, which have heretofore been required to make up for the deficiencies caused mainly by physical and other exemptions. Why such a regulation has not been adopted it is impossible for an outsider to understand, and, as the ways of "red tape" are past finding out, it is likely we shall never find out.

HOW TO JUDGE THE WEATHER BY THE SKY.—The color of the sky at particular times affords wonderful good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather and a ruby sunshine bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a natural gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp and definite it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of sea-faring men.—*Exchange.*

The Most Daring Robbery of the Season.

The Bank of Crawford County Relieved of $100,000.

From the Meadville Republican of Jan. 28

On Thursday evening about 6 o'clock our community was startled by a robbery which in its boldness and magnitude has seldom had a parallel. The Bank of Crawford County was entered and robbed of a box containing U. S. Bonds, of different kinds, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. The Cashier, Mr. Officer, and son were at the cash table counting and arranging the money preparatory *to making up the cash account and depositing* the money in the vault, when suddenly the gas and lights were all extinguished, a window crashed in, and before a light could be obtained, the thief escaped through the window with the box containing the bonds. The alarm was given as speedily as possible, but as is often the case in such excitement and confusion, no plan was adopted with promptness to secure the thieves who were yet in close proximity to the Bank. In an hour or so the box was found a short distance in the rear of the Bank, broken open and relieved of most of its contents, only a few small packages belonging to individuals being left in it. A close watch was kept up in the vicinity during the night and in the morning most of the bonds were found concealed in various places about some outbuildings in the rear of the Bank. The evident intention of the thieves was to return and secure the packages during the night. Three or four suspicious characters were arrested and searched, but nothing was found about them tending to convict them and they were released.

From all the indications the robbery had been "worked up" by professional thieves, who had entered the bank some previous night, drawn the nails from the window strips so that they could be shoved in easily, unscrewed the main gas pipe at the ceiling so that it could be knocked off quickly, and extended a string from the inside to the outside to be used as a signal between the operators. One of the party had managed to get inside of the back room of the building, and had probably been concealed there under a bed during the most of the day. The door between the rooms was open so that the thief could watch the movements of those in the bank without being observed, and embraced a favorable opportunity for action. In less than five minutes after the book-keeper left the Bank the thief approached from behind, with a long wooden bar knocked off the gas burner, at the same instant his accomplices on the outside smashed in the window, and he was off with the box. The whole job was less than the work of a minute, and before Mr. Officer or his son could recover from their surprise and give the alarm the thieves had made a secure retreat. The box sat on a table at the rear end of the office, and to this circumstance in all probability Mr. Officer owes his life, for had it not *been there the thief would have made for the* cash on the counter, and to get it would unquestionably have disabled Mr. Officer with the heavy bar used to knock out the gas.

The whole amount of bonds not yet discovered *is $29,000.* Of these $25,500 were seven-thirties, just received from the Department. Of this amount there were fifteen $1000 bonds, and most of the remainder were $500 bonds. As soon as the number of these can be obtained they will be published to guard the public from purchasing. The actual loss to the Bank will in the end probably not exceed $4000; and even if the whole $29,000 should be lost, it will not in the least impair the credit of the Bank, as its means are ample, and the gentlemen connected with its management are many of them men of wealth who are able and determined to maintain the credit of the institution under all circumstances.

If this astounding robbery should have the effect to arouse our citizens to a true sense of their danger, and prompt them to organize an effective police, it may turn out a fortunate thing for the town.

The Crawford *Journal* of Monday adds that "all surmises and speculations" in reference to the robbery "have been put to flight by the arrest and confession of the book-keeper of the Bank, Mr. Charles H. Dyer, of Romeo, Michigan. He has heretofore borne an irreproachable character, and his father is wealthy and of the highest respectability. By his confession it appears that he had no accomplices, and what seemed the work of two or three was all done by him. He unfastened the windows and the gas pipe while Mr. Officer was at supper, and on his return while Mr. O. was at the counter, took the box and carrying it out through the back room left it on the door step. He then walked out of the front door, around through the alley to the window, pushed it in and pulled the string fastened to the gas-pipe, and going to the rear of the building took the box to one of the out-buildings, broke it open and made way with the contents as stated above.

"The balance of the bonds, $26,000, was found sewed in his pantaloons between the lining and the outside, so that the bank loses nothing. The first circumstance which directed suspicion to Mr. Dyer was the finding of a piece of string in his room corresponding with that used in tearing down the gas pipes, and his conduct since, and his sudden determination to leave the bank and go home, confirmed everything and led to his arrest. The officers of the bank were slow to believe him guilty, but his confession leaves nothing to be proven. He is now confined in the jail where he will remain till the court meets in February."

The Old Guard for 1864.

The Old Guard for 1864, bound in cloth or paper as preferred, is now ready. We would call special attention to its contents. It contains eleven first-class portraits on steel, viz: Hon. Thomas H Seymour of Conn.; Hon. J W Wall, of N. Y.; Hon. E B. Olds, of Ohio; Hon. Roger B Taney, (deceased); Hon. Alex. Long, and Hon. S S Cox, Ohio; Hon G J Tucker, of N. Y.; Ex-Gov. R M Price, N. J.; Hon. Geo H Pendleton, of Ohio, and Hon. Daniel Holsman, of N. J. These portraits alone are worth the price of the book, but besides these, this volume of The Old Guard *contains many political and historical articles* of great value. "The Nullifiers of the North," gives all the acts of the northern States in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. "History of Northern Disunion," is another im*portant article in historical data*, and many others might be cited. The articles are nearly all from the pen of the editor, Mr. Burr, and they are distinguished for such a trenchent handling of Old Abe and his Abolition war, as to make a genuine Democrat not only happy, but actually jolly in these gloomy times. "The Editor's Table" is a collection of pungent and satirical hits upon the follies of this era of madness, and are so effectual in their line as to have been dubbed "hand grenades" by some of our exchanges. Altogether, we have no hesitation in recommending this work as one that would please every Democrat, and what is more, considering its illustration, it is the cheapest book now offered for sale by any publishers in this country. The price in cloth is $2: in paper $1.50.

A Yankee Strikes Oil in Europe.—The wonders of the petroleum oil discovery will never cease. Last year Colonel Gowan, of Boston, the gentleman who had the contract *of getting up the sunken Russian ships in the* harbor of Sebastopol, was coming down from St. Petersburg through Georgia and Circassia, when, in the Sea of Asof, he stumbled upon some oil wells which the natives were working *in a very indifferent way, and which the Colonel* bought. He then came to Paris and London, organized a company, sent out men to work the wells, and ships to carry to London and Liverpool the products, and they are now paying handsome dividends. But what is more surprising still, the Colonel, in returning lately from the Black Sea to Paris, stopped on the way at the Island of Samos, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where he found and bought another oil well. What is still more curious, this well was spoken of by Herodotus, the great Greek historian, 450 years before Christ, and from that day to this no one has thought of turning to use this important discovery. Even the English traders of these later days, who have control of the commerce of the island, have blindly walked over this important source of wealth without perceiving it. Col. Gowan has bought fifteen acres of ground at the ordinary price of land on the island.

Public Sale.—On Saturday forenoon, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, a span of horses, 1 lumber wagon, hay, corn, harness, &c., will be sold at the barn on the Colt property, French street, between 4th and 5th.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by druggists. General depot, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diarrhœa

ALL the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, absorbents, stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General depot, 6 E. at Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

DR. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by druggists. General depot, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dispepsia, Nervousness and Debility.

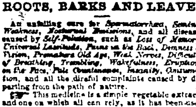
DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or, Dispepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from Alcoholic Liquors; it strengthens the whole Nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Nervousness and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.—*Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

CHEROKEE CURE

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE



COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES

An unfailing cure for *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions*, and all diseases caused by *Self-Pollution*, such as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption*, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

☞ To those who have *trifled with their constitution*, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ Price, Two Dollars per bottle, or three bottles for Five Dollars, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ Pamphlet sent by mail free of postage, by

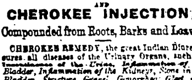
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

68 Liberty st., New York, Sole Proprietors.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

The Long sought for Discovered at Last

Cures in from one



to three days.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as *Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhea, Gleet*, and is especially recommended in those cases of *Flour Albus*, (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is *diuretic* and *alterative* in its action: purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gleet, Gonorrhea, Flour Albus, or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and CHEROKEE INJECTION—*the two medicines at the same time*—all **improper discharges** are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ Price, **Cherokee Remedy**, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, **Cherokee Injection**, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ **The Cherokee Remedy, Cherokee Injection and Cherokee Cure**, are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the [illegible] world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these, [illegible] which they can purchase at a cheap price, and make more money by selling, than they can on these medicines. As you value your health, [illegible] of your future offspring, do not be deceived by unprincipled Druggists, *ask for these [illegible] take no others.* If the Druggists will not [illegible] for you, enclose the money in a letter, and [illegible] send them to you by Express, securely [illegible] packed free from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly [illegible] and symptoms, as we treat all diseases [illegible] nature in male or female. Patients [illegible] because of their inability to visit [illegible] treated patients successfully [illegible] civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing [illegible] all the symptoms of [illegible] office, County, State and [illegible] inclose postage stamp for [illegible]

We send our 32 page [illegible] dress. Address all letters [illegible] the proprietors,

Dr. W. R. MERW[illegible]

No. 48 Lib[illegible]

ANTHRACITE

AND

BITUMINOUS COAL!

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public of Erie and vicinity that he will continue to deal in Coal during the present year, at

HIS OLD STAND,

CORNER OF

FIFTH STREET AND THE CANAL

Persons desiring to procure any kind of Coal can be supplied in

LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES,

And at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

I intend paying special attention to the

Anthracite Coal Trade!

And will soon open a Yard for that purpose at the

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER MILL CREEK.

Where I will keep on hand

THE BEST QUALITIES

Of that kind of Coal.

☞ Orders for either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal will be promptly attended to.

my28-3m. W. W. TODD.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of Stephen Billing, deceased, late of Millcreek township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all knowing themselves indebted to the same to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement.

GEORGE BILLING, Administrator.

Millcreek, Dec. 28, 1864—6w.

Stray Cattle.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber, in Le Beouf township, about the first of December, two stray cattle—the one a heifer, two years old, red and white color, the end of horns cut; the other a steer, one year old, color red—both thin in flesh. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JAS. STRANAHAN.

Le Beouf, Dec. 15, 1864—Jan. 26—3t.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. *Scrofula* depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

R. S. MORRISON & SO

Beg leave to inform the citizens of Erie and

that they have removed their stock of

DRY GOODS

To the KEENE BLOCK, in the Building formerly occu-

pied by Messrs. HAYES & KEPLER, where

intend keeping a large assortment of

Dress Goods, Fancy S

GLOVES, HOISERY, &

Returning thanks to our customers for

liberal patronage, we respectfully ask a contin-

the same Erie, Jan.

Administratrix's Notice

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRAT on the Estate of Abraham Ives, deceased, late of Elk Creek Township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all having claims against the same to present them immediately for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment. MARY

Elk Creek, Dec. 22, 1864—Jan. 5—6w

Administrator's Notice

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRAT the estate of Thomas Yeaple, deceased, late of Greene township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all knowing themselves indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

D. W. BROWN, Adm'r.

Greene tp., Dec. 23, 1864—6w.

D. W. HUTCHINSON,

United States Claim

GIRARD, PENNA.,

PENSIONS, BACK

BOUNTY,

And all other Claims against the Governme

[illegible] promptness

CHARGES REASONABLE

☞ Application by letter attended to [illegible] made in person.

C. DECK,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEA

[illegible]

SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUF

Fifth below State Stre

ERIE, PA.

Opposite the Dispatch Printing Off

House and Lot for

A FIRST CLASS FRAM eligibly located on a [illegible] minutes walk of the Postoffice, [illegible] double parlors, dining room, [illegible] store room on first floor, [illegible] brick paved cellar under the [illegible] cellar partitioned off with brick [illegible] tern in the yard—City water in the [illegible] out. Will be sold with or without the [illegible] without, $2,000. Terms cash. Inquire at

Jan 19-tf.